

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

NO. 126.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heights occupied by John L. Scott.*

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who may know him, either at the bar or a Circuit Judge, that he has recently been admitted to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his publications.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court connected to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.*

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Mrs. Need & Rodman's.
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P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 11th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.*

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Frankfort Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in commonwealth in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jand w&t-wt*

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
deed t-w&t-wt*

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

*WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
and Hamilton, and the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
deed t-w&t-wt*

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

*WILL practice in the counties of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.*

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
PALMOUTH, KY.

*WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.*

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.

*WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wt*

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
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Attorneys at Law, in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to the practice of law in Frankfort.

*Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
thos. b. monroe, jr., appt w&t-wt*

JOHN A. MONROE,
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*WILL practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the
Frankfort Circuit Courts, and in all other State
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thos. b. monroe, jr., nov15 t-w&t-wt*

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. C. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.

*Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.*

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

*WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want
of official records.*

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

*HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *Wools, Linen, and Vests,* of
the best quality, and in all the latest fashions and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.*

*And every thing necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.*

*WILL work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.*

JOHN W. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
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*CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from two eminent
Publishers. Back numbers supplied in complete
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Weeklies, Monthlies and Quarterlys, on the best
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Publishers. Back numbers supplied in complete
sets.*

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
49 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

*We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, size, and quality of
carpets.*

*Floor Oil Cloths, Tassels, Curiosities,
Rugs, Mats, Umbrella Cloth, Martingale,
Star Rugs, Curtains, Crumpled Cloths, Green Baize,
Star Linen.*

*BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices.
We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Moccasin Cloth, Carpet, &c. &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.*

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
49 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

au13 w&t-wt

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MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty five Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organ in a state of Health and

1 disease.

Price one tenth cents.

1 Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Sphincter, Gonorrhœa, Strictures,
Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impo-
tency, Female Diseases, and
all afflictions of the reproductive sys-
tem. Also, the various infirmities
of youth and maturity, and the
several maladies of both sexes
with a full treatise on SELF-
TOK, and a general MEDICAL WORK.
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
box of Pastels, a box of Pill-boxes, and a box of
Pills, all of which have important
affection to periton, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.

They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.

They remove local weakness, causing the
organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.

They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weak-
ness.

They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from
the system.

By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-

hood.

Their cure when all other means have failed.

They contain no Mercury, Opium, or any-
thing that can in my opinion prove injurious.

They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.

They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.

They can be used within the reach of all, we-
have made the Pastels at \$1 per box,

and the Pill-boxes at 50 cents per box each.

In ordering add to the price twelve cents in
stamps, to be used for return postage.

LAUNDRY, a safe and certain remedy for
unusual and irregular affections, & especially
for the cure of the *Female Disease*.

Frangipani Soothes, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing.

Perfumery, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Hardkerchief Extracts, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Odontalgie Preparations, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Cologne, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Over every price of all shapes, colors, sizes, and pur-
fumes, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Beautiful style of Bouquet, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Perfumery, Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise.

Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

1000 pieces, \$1.00 per dozen.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEO-MAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Sentiment of the People and the True Attitude of Kentucky.

Time will prove—and in one opinion, at no distant day—that this Legislature has, by its hasty and harsh action, misinterpreted the sentiments and feelings of the people of Kentucky.

They have meant in sincerity to maintain the attitude of peace, neutrality, and mediation, between the belligerents in this deplorable and fratricidal war. They have meant not to embark in war between themselves; nor in war against their Northern brethren; nor in war against their Southern. The substantial proof of this will be shown in the fact that they cannot be induced to volunteer or enlist under any of the appeals calling them to the field. It is true that individuals volunteer, some on one side, and some on the other; but these are mere exceptional cases, which do not interpret the general prevailing sentiment of the mass of the people. Time will soon develop the correctness of our opinion on this point.

The people mean to hold the State in the position that will enable her to interpose her impartial mediation between the belligerents. They do not regard the occupation of positions in Kentucky by either Federal or Confederate forces, as meaning hostility to Kentucky; but only as the strategic operation of opposing forces, each assuming defensive positions towards the other. It will be all the better, if every thinking citizen of Kentucky shall take this canid view of the facts, and shape his action conformably. The sectional war parties will, ere long, tire of the fruitless combat, and both sides will be glad to have a powerful mediator. Kentucky, we trust in Providence, may even yet be preserved for this godlike mission.

Movement of Troops.

Last evening, about six o'clock two trains loaded with armed men and baggage, passed through Frankfort on the way to Lexington. We understand the men composed a full regiment, raised in Indiana. We heard it suggested that they were destined for the defense of Camp Dick Robinson against Gen. Zollicoffer's forces advancing from East Tennessee. We hear it rumored, also, that forces destined for the same object are passing over the railroad from Cincinnati. We have already noted the movement of troops on Sunday evening from Lexington to Louisville. We have elsewhere noted the fact of their return. These facts all seem to imply that at Head Quarters in Louisville, it is supposed that greater danger is apprehended from the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer from Cumberland Gap towards Lexington, than from the advance of Gen. Breckinridge from Bowling-Green towards Louisville.

[For the Yeoman.]

The leading principle in the present Constitution of Kentucky is, that the people will elect all their officers, except such inferior ones as are named in the Constitution, and such as that instrument authorizes the Legislature to appoint.

This idea is made the more clear by the fact that the Constitution gives to the people the election of members of both Houses of the Legislature, the judiciary, from the highest to the lowest, and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and inferior executive officers, with a few exceptions, and then adds the 16th section, article 6th: "The General Assembly may provide for the election or appointment of, for a term not exceeding four years, of such other county or district ministerial and executive officers, as shall from time to time be necessary and proper."

No where is it contemplated that executive duties are to be performed by any officer created by the Legislature, for the State at large. But there are certain duties and powers conferred upon, and intrusted to the Governor, were the preceding view untenable, that the Constitution clearly means shall belong to him alone. "He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, &c."

The Constitution names those who shall constitute the militia, how all but staff officers shall be elected, and who shall be empowered to appoint staff officers, leaving the Legislature the simple duty of prescribing the times and places, and officers who shall hold the elections.

The Legislature may provide for the organization and equipment of the army; but when required to do duty, the Governor is commander-in-chief, and all officers under him are subject to his commands, and not that of the Legislature. They have no more right to designate who shall be ordered to command a brigade, than they have the right to order a court of justice to decide a cause in favor of a particular person. Any such attempted exercise of authority by the Legislature is usurpation, just as bad as Secession itself; nay, it is worse, because Secessionism claims to cut loose from, and not longer to be governed by, our Constitution and laws; while our Legislators are professing to do nothing but by the authority of the Constitution. But, says one, the Governor is a Southern Rights man. He is a traitor, and we can't trust him, and therefore we must disregard the constitutional provision, and substitute others in whom we can rely with confidence to carry out our purposes and views. If he is a traitor, why don't you impeach and remove him? Because we can't get the proof sufficiently strong to establish his guilt. A Legislature

having a majority of partisan members sufficient in numbers to carry any measure, satisfied the Governor is a traitor, but that they can't prove it, will then selves war on the Constitution of the State for fear the Governor won't do right, will not do to present to the country. Pass your laws, which you have the right to pass, requiring duties to be performed where you can command the Governor, or the Constitution commands him, and if he fails, deal with him.

The Legislature should be careful that they do not pass acts that are unconstitutional, where the Governor can have nothing to do in the matter.

For example, Huston's felony bill, and Pennebaker's bill, to attain and corrupt the blood of Secessionists or traitors, so that they can neither inherit or transmit an inheritance, nor devise or be a devisee, are acts over which the Governor's proclivities can have no control, when once passed.

Treatment of the United States and by the Constitution of Kentucky, are they not both against the express prohibitions of these Constitutions? I have heretofore shown how the felony bill is so, and now want to show how the Pennebaker bill is equally so. See 21 of the Bill of Rights of Kentucky says "that no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly;" and see 22, "And that no attainted shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, a forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth."

Yet the said bill notonly corrupts his blood, so that no inheritance can pass to or through him, but cuts him and his offspring forever from inheriting or receiving by devise from others. Keep to the law, let consequences be what they may. CONSTITUTION.

The following instructions were prepared by James Harlan, Esq., United States Attorney for the district of Kentucky, for the information of the judicial officers appointed by this State, and the Commissioners appointed by the Federal Court, respecting the execution of their duties in the arrest and trial of persons charged with violating the laws of the United States:

1. As respects the power and jurisdiction of State officers. The judiciary act of Congress of 1789, section 33, provides:

"For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States, where he may be found, agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offense. And copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, which recognizes the magistrate before whom the examination shall be, may require on pain of imprisonment. And upon all arrests in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted, except where the punishment may be death, in which cases it shall not be admitted but by the Supreme or a Circuit Court, or by a judge of the Supreme Court, or a judge of a District Court, who shall exercise their discretion therein regarding the nature and circumstances of the offense, and of the evidence, and the usages of the law."

The warrant for the arrest of the person charged should be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

If bail is given, the condition of the bond should be to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky, to be held at either Frankfort, Louisville, Covington, or Paducah, the court being held at each of those places.

2. Commissioners Appointed by the Federal Court. Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States have the power, under several acts of Congress, to take affidavits, bail, and depositions, to be read in civil cases depending in the Federal Courts; and by an act passed in 1812, it is provided, that commissioners "shall and may exercise all the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate, of any of the United States may now exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the judiciary act of 1789." They are also invested with other powers respecting salaries, wages and the enforcement of awards made by similar or foreign Governments which have no application to this State.

Warrants issued by commissioners should be in the name of the United States, and directed to the marshal of the district of Kentucky. The jurisdiction of a commissioner embraces the whole State.

Movement of Troops.

We have before noticed the fact that a train of cars loaded with troops passed from Lexington to Louisville on Sunday evening. The same troops, as we understand, or at any rate other troops, passed up from Louisville to Lexington before daylight on Tuesday morning. The supposition is that they were destined to strengthen the forces now or lately at Camp Dick Robinson, mentioned by the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer from East Tennessee.

The Hon. Jas. B. Clay passed through Frankfort yesterday from Louisville on his return to his home at Ashland, near Lexington, having given bail for his appearance at the January term of the Federal Court.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat, for several days past, have moderated their tone of violence. It is a good indication, and has a significant meaning. We trust they will continue to improve.

KENTUCKY.—Messengers from Camp Dick Robinson arrived at the Burnett House, in this city, last evening to obtain immediate aid. They state that Zollicoffer is marching on the camp with twenty-seven thousand troops, and that the camp will be taken unless assistance is immediately rendered. General Mitchell had a conference last evening with the Colonels of Camp Dennison; and we understand that every assistance in the power of General Mitchell will be rendered to the Union men of Kentucky immediately.

We may look out for stirring news from Kentucky.—Con. Eng., Oct. 1st.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The case of James B. Clay, who is charged with aiding the Southern rebellion, came up before Judge Criton, of the United States Court, yesterday morning, on a writ of habeas corpus, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the January term of the court.

Messrs. Thos. H. Clay and Thos. P. Jacob appeared as bail.—Lou. Journ., Oct. 1st.

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As to the number of convictions under the law, Mr. Randall says:

"It has been said that the victims of the Sedition-Laws were but few. We do not know the number. They were assuredly few compared with the whole number of our population. But they were numerous enough for the purpose of a conviction—numerous enough to prove a conviction of the acts of the government, in any class of persons, was uttered by press or in conversation, at the peril of property and person, liberty. They were numerous enough to give our govern-

Prosecutions Under the Sedition Law.

The Sedition Law proved a sounding board to a seacock. We will bring together a few instances of trials under it during Mr. Adams' Administration. Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress, was selected as the first victim. He was an Irishman by birth—a rough, energetic man, who did not mince phrases, and an extreme Democrat. He was indicted for declaring in a letter published in a Vermont paper that with the Federal Executive "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and selfish avarice." In regard to the "Fast Day"—for the Federalists—sustained all their outrages upon liberty and constituted by a fast day—he said that "the sacred name of religion" had been used as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other. He was charged also with "reading and commenting on," at a Democratic meeting, during the Congressional canvass, a private letter of Joel Barlow, written from France, saying that he was astonished that the answer of the House of Representatives to the President's speech had not been an "order to send him to a madhouse." This was his offense; a sedition libel, tending to bring the President and his Cabinet into disrepute." And for this he was tried before Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. The jury found him guilty, and the judge, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to four months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. A petition, signed by several thousand persons, was sent to the President, asking Lyon's release from a narrow, uncomfortable cell, it was alleged, filthy cell; but Mr. Adams refused, unless the prisoner signed the petition, saying, "Sign me before you go." Lyon declined to sign it and remained in prison. On the 4th of July, 1840, forty-one years afterwards, Congress refunded to Lyon his fees the \$1,000, with interest from February, 1799. But while in prison his friends made up a lottery scheme of his property to raise the amount of the fine; but seditions matter, calculated to bring the Administration into disrepute, was found in the plan as published, and the printer was also convicted and the Sedition Law fined \$200 and imprisoned two months! But the people resented all these things, and while Lyon was lying in jail under his sentence, he was re-elected to Congress by a triumphant majority—a significant hint of the popular judgment of a law which would not permit a candidate for Congress in canvassing his district, to speak of the political conduct of the President, to tell them a lie in his speech, and then, if he was condemned as a felon, and condemned as a felon, for political language addressed to his own constituents.

Charles Holt, another victim, publisher of the Bee, printed in New London, Connecticut, was found guilty of defaming the President and discouraging enlistments in the army, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of \$200.

Thomas Cooper, the friend and associate of Dr. Priestley, and afterwards so distinguished in the United States, was tried for charging the President with unbecoming and unnecessary violence in his official communications, calculated, it was asserted, to justify provoke war; for bringing into the country, in a time of peace, the experiment of a permanent navy, and threatening it with that of an army; for interfering in the case of Jonathan Robbins, a native-imperial citizen of the United States, to deliver him over to a British Court. Martial trial, "an interference." Cooper alleged, "with all precedent, against law and against mercy"—an act "which the monarch of Great Britain would have shrank from." Dr. Cooper was found guilty, and Judge Chase sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 dollars. The prosecution had been directly instigated by President Adams himself. In a letter to Timothy Pickering, his Secretary of State, (IX. Adams works, 15,) he says: "A meeker, a more artful, or a more malignant libel has not appeared. As far as it relates to me I despise it; but I have no doubt in it a libel against the whole government, and as such ought to be prosecuted."

James T. Callander was tried for a libel on the President. His counsel raised the question of the constitutionality of the law; but Judge Chase refused to hear him, treating him with the most arbitrary rudeness. They threw up their briefs and left the court. The defendant was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200.

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Information further states that near one thousand armed Kentuckians had passed through Prestonsburg between Sunday morning and Wednesday evening the time that Breckinridge and company were there.

He also states that at the Soundings Gap, Cumberland Mountain, which is at the head waters of the Kentucky and Big Sandy rivers, there is a Secession camp of fifteen hundred men, and that it is increasing in numbers daily, by accessions from Kentucky and Virginia. This camp commands the two great roads that meet there—one down the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky river. It is about forty miles from the Tennessee Railroad. Our informant said that on his way down the State road leading through Prestonsburg, he constantly met squads of horseback, it wagons, and on foot, with shot-guns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join the Southern Army.

Col. Enquirer.

The Taking of Rochester, Kentucky. On Thursday evening, the 1st, Colonel Hardin Helm, formerly of the State Guard, and more recently the recipient of the office of Paymaster for the army, from President Lincoln, an office which he subsequently resigned took possession of the small town of Rochester, at the third level on Green river. Rochester is on Mud river, at the junction of the counties of Muhlenberg and Bell, on the South, and Ohio on the North. As a military position it is of importance, as not only commanding the lock and Green and Mud rivers, but because it is within easy reach of various points from which reinforcements to either side may be made. It is from thirty to thirty-five miles from Bowling Green, Buckner's head-quarters, and about the same distance from Russellville, the rankest secessionists in the State. It is about eighteen miles from Hartford, where there is a Union force, and about forty-five miles from Owenton, a very important point both to the Union and rebel forces.

Col. Hardin Helm has a force variously estimated from two to four thousand, composed of one regiment of Mississippians, and others of Tennesseeans and renegades. A list of the Union men has been handed to him, and they are flying the country. This is believed to be reliable, reliable.—Lou. Democrat, Oct. 1.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Gen. Zollicoffer was at London Ky., yesterday, and approaching Gen. Thomas in Garrard county, in force, intending to march on Louisville. Our forces are concentrating at Nicholasville.

Information that seems to be reliable, says that Gen. Buckner, with 5,000 men and 300 cavalry, was at Greeneville at 4 P. M., yesterday, on his way to Lookout Hill, on Green river. They were only 60 miles off, and could reach it by Wednesday night up to the Lookout, where a portion of their commands are entrenched.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sep. 30.

CHILIAN SYMPATHIZERS WITH REBELLION.

A letter has turned up in the Dead Letter office addressed to Beauregard by two or three Spanish firms in Chili, offering a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars at eight per cent, to be paid into the Treasury in one year after the recognition of the Confederacy.

A hundred missionaries in the cause of Democracy, stationed between New York and Cooperstown, could not have done so much for the Democratic cause as the journey of Judge Peck, as a prisoner, from Utica to the capital of the State. It was nothing less than the public exhibition of a suffering martyr for the freedom of speech and the press, and the right of petitioning, to the view of the citizens of the various places through which he travelled.

Judge Peck, a Senator in the Legislature, and if he think it libelous, desire him to prosecute the editor.

In reply to this Mr. Pickering, his Secretary of State, dated July 21, 1799, Mr. Adams wrote: "There is in the Aurora of this city an uninterrupted stream of slander on the American government, (meaning his Administration.) I enclose the paper of this morning. I shall give it to Mr. Rawle, United States District Attorney, and if he think it libelous, desire him to prosecute the editor."

"If Mr. Rawle does not think this paper libelous, he is not fit for his office and if he does not prosecute it he will not do his duty. The matchless effrontry of this Aurora merits the execution of the alien law, also I am very willing to try its strength upon him." IX Adams' Works, p. 3-5.

As to the number of convictions under the law, Mr. Randall says:

"It has been said that the victims of the Sedition-Laws were but few. We do not know the number. They were assuredly few compared with the whole number of our population.

But they were numerous enough for the purpose of a conviction—numerous enough to prove a conviction of the acts of the government, in any class of persons, was uttered by press or in conversation, at the peril of property and person, liberty. They were numerous enough to give our govern-

ment power over the people in political affairs which had been exercised by the highest Tory Administrations over the people of England during the long reign of George III, and when the deadly struggle with Republican France had produced a reactionary feeling against liberalism that was ready to sanction almost any infringement on personal liberty. England at the present day would not tolerate any approach to those attacks on parliamentary privilege, and on the freedom of the press and of speech, which were made by the American Sedition Law.

The Sedition Law proved a sounding board to a seacock. We will bring together a few instances of trials under it during Mr. Adams' Administration. Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress, was selected as the first victim. He was an Irishman by birth—a rough, energetic man, who did not mince phrases, and an extreme Democrat. He was indicted for declaring in a letter published in a Vermont paper that with the Federal Executive "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and selfish avarice." In regard to the "Fast Day"—for the Federalists—sustained all their outrages upon liberty and constituted by a fast day—he said that "the sacred name of religion" had been used as a state engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other. He was charged also with "reading and commenting on," at a Democratic meeting, during the Congressional canvass, a private letter of Joel Barlow, written from France, saying that he was astonished that the answer of the House of Representatives to the President's speech had not been an "order to send him to a madhouse." This was his offense; a sedition libel, tending to bring the President and his Cabinet into disrepute." And for this he was tried before Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court.

The jury found him guilty, and the judge, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to four months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. A petition, signed by several thousand persons, was sent to the President, asking Lyon's release from a narrow, uncomfortable cell, it was alleged, filthy cell; but Mr. Adams refused, unless the prisoner signed the petition, saying, "Sign me before you go." Lyon declined to sign it and remained in prison. On the 4th of July, 1840, forty-one years afterwards, Congress refunded to Lyon his fees the \$1,000, with interest from February, 1799. But while in prison his friends made up a lottery scheme of his property to raise the amount of the fine; but seditions matter, calculated to bring the Administration into disrepute, was found in

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN,
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. MCKEE, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday was then read.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRALL, from the Committee on County Courts, reported a bill to appoint commissioners to redistribute Carter county into constables and magistrates districts. Passed.

Mr. DELAVEREN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill extending the time for returning the delinquent bills. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of H. B. Boaz, late sheriff of Grayson county, and his sureties. Passed.

A House bill in relation to the trustees of the jury fund of Bath and Daviess counties. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of Ben L. McAttee and James Wood, late sheriffs of Nelson county. Passed.

A House bill for the benefit of J. C. Burkes, guardian of the heirs of Joseph Ewing, deceased. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment as follows: after the word "day," in the second line of 2d section, insert the words "and on the failure of any absent member to attend, on the day designated," and strike out the word "vacant."

Mr. WALTON moved to lay the bill with its amendment on the table.

The motion was rejected by the following vote—yes 6, nays 20.

The question then was on the adoption of Mr. GROVER's amendment.

Mrs. GROVER and READ opposed the bill.

Messrs. SPEED and WHITAKER advocated the adoption of the same.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL also favored the bill.

And then Mr. GROVER's amendment was adopted.

Mr. FIELD offered an amendment to 4th section as follows:

"Provided, that either House, for good cause shown, shall relieve their members so arrested from the penalties by this section imposed." Adopted.

Mr. GROVER offered an amendment to 1st section, in the 2d line, after the word "time," insert the words "when the General Assembly is in session."

After a great deal of discussion, which was introduced by Messrs. PENNEBAKER and GOODLOE for, and Mr. READ against the bill, it was decided in the affirmative.

The third reading was dispensed with, and the vote on its passage resulted thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Fisk) Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Dehaven, Field, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Davidson, Glenn, Grover, and Read—4.

HOUSE BUSINESS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Livingston county. Passed.

A resolution in relation to the security of money borrowed. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A resolution requesting Gov. Magoffin to resign.

Mr. BRUNER moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GLENN moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The vote being taken, resulted thus:

YEAS—Messrs. W. Anthony, Bush, Buster, Davidson, Glenn, Goodloe, Read, and Robinson—8.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk,) W. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Chiles, Dehaven, Denny, Field, Grier, Pennebaker, Robinson, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, and Worthington—15.

The question on reference to the Committee on Federal Relations being voted on, resulted thus:

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